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MEETING MINUTES FROM RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING AGENDA FROM
21 AUGUST 2003 NAS FORT WORTH TX
8/21/2003
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD



CARSWELL AFB TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

AR File Number 765.1

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Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

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August 21, 2003

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1 MR. WALTERS: Everybody ready to roll?
2 Public members? Are you guys ready to roll? Would
3 you like to wait a few minutes? Bill, what do you
4 think? Are you ready to get out of this hot weather,
5 get back in the pool?

6 MR. GROSS: Hey, I had to replace my
7 pool and it's not working, so...

8 MR. WALTERS: Well, I didn't see
9 anybody else coming into the parking lot, so I think
10 we will go ahead and start. You have me up here
11 again tonight. Allison Thompson, she took a new job,
12 so she won't be our co-chair anymore. So we were
13 going to look for another one, but we have heard some
14 people obviously are busy with life and activities.

15 So if nobody wants to do it, the Air
16 Force members will probably rotate and continue to
17 still have these meetings, and then in the future, if
18 we have somebody show up that wants to be the
19 co-chair, we will be happy to have them take over for
20 us. So I don't know. Are we going to ask for a
21 co-chair tonight or --

22 MALE SPEAKER: Yes.

23 MR. WALTERS: So do you want to do
24 that now or wait until later to see if anybody is
25 excited about what we are doing?

3

1 MR. GROSS: How much does it pay?

2 MR. WALTERS: Free refreshments.

3 MR. GROSS: That's complimentary.

4 Says complimentary water?

5 MR. WALTERS: I could probably throw

6 in a hat or two.

7 MR. GROSS: Well, I got one of them.

8 MALE SPEAKER: Shirts?

9 MALE SPEAKER: Think of all of the
10 self satisfaction.

11 MR. WALTERS: There you go.

12 MR. GROSS: I am satisfied.

13 MR. WALTERS: If anybody from the
14 public would like to volunteer to be a co-chair,
15 raise your hand. Seeing none, we will keep it as the
16 Air Force lead for the next meeting, and then we will
17 see if you can talk your neighbors into coming and
18 doing it with us.

19 I think the next order is, I think we
20 are going to do introductions of everybody. Again, I
21 am George Walters from Wright-Patterson Air Force
22 Base, and I do Air Force -- Project Manager for
23 Restoration. We will start with Mike.
24 Introductions.

25 MR. DODYK: I am Mike Dodyk. I'm

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1 the -- I work for AFCE, and I am the resident
2 engineer here at Carswell.

3 MS. ROCKFORD: My name is Miquette
4 Rockford, and I work for a company called
5 HydroGeoLogic as a contractor for the Air Force.

6 MS. GETUARA: My name is Stacy Getuara
7 [phonics], and I am interning at Lockheed in the
8 Environmental Department.

9 MS. HAMILTON: Audrey Hamilton. I'm a
10 contractor with the Air Force.

11 MR. HAWKOM: Mike Hawkom [phonics]
12 With AFCE in San Antonio.

13 MR. WALTERS: Start over here with
14 this guy.

15 MR. MCGRAW: My name with Greg McGraw
16 with Shaw Environmental, the contractor with the Air
17 Force.

18 MS. CASTLEBECK: I'm Karen Castlebeck.
19 I from the Public Affairs office at Wright-Patterson
20 Air Force Base.

21 MS. PATE: I am J'Nell Pate. I am
22 from the community.

23 MR. SULLIVAN: My name is Bob
24 Sullivan. I am with the Environmental Protection
25 Agency, Superfund Project Manager for Air Force Plant

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1 4.

2 MR. MATTOX: I am John Mattox from the
3 community and a representative of the property owner
4 (inaudible.)

5 MR. BAILEY: Ed Bailey with Blouson
6 [phonics] Hamilton support (inaudible.)

7 DR. WIREMAN: And my name is Jody
8 Wireman. I am at Brook City Base but not with AFCE.
9 I'm with the with the Air Force Institution for
10 Operational Health.

11 MR. MCSHULLEY: Steve McShulley of Air
12 Services, consultant to the Air Force.

13 MR. KARAS: I'm Doug Karas with the
14 Air Force Real Property Agency.

15 MR. PRINGLE: Chuck Pringle with the
16 Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence and
17 also the Air Force Center for Real Property Agency.

18 MR. SKALEN: Skalen, City of Fort
19 Worth Water Department.

20 MR. SEWELL: I am Tim Sewell. I am
21 with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality,
22 Region 4 office out of Fort Worth.

23 MR. BENNETT: Noel Bennett with the
24 U.S. EPA Regional Office in Dallas, Federal Facility
25 Section.

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1 MR. HOOPER: I am Mike Hooper with the
2 Texas International Guard Unit.

3 MR. HENDERSON: Greg Henderson with
4 the City of River Oaks.

5 MR. OWEN: D.W. Owen, City of River
6 Oaks.

7 MR. O'SHEFSKY: Bill O'Shefsky,
8 retired Air Force. That's it.

9 (Laughter.)

10 MR. SCHULTZ: Dan Schultz with Earth
11 (inaudible). We are an Air Force contractor.

12 MR. PARSON: Dave Parson,
13 (inaudible) SAT.

14 MALE SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

15 MR. WEISS: Rick Weiss, Shaw
16 Environmental. We're an Air Force contractor for
17 (inaudible.)

18 MR. WALTERS: And folks in the back,
19 can you hear them?

20 THE REPORTER: Missed a tiny bit of
21 the last one.

22 MR. WALTERS: Rick Weiss.

23 THE REPORTER: Thank you.

24 MR. WEISS: Shaw Environmental.

25 MR. WALTERS: Amazing she can't hear

7

1 you, Rick. And anyway, since we do have to take the
2 minutes, we would like to make sure you speak up and
3 talk loudly so that she can hear everything and some
4 of us people who can't hear good, I'd like to -- I
5 will probably ask you twice if you ask me a question.
6 But that's okay.

7 I think next, we are going to -- if
8 you looked at the minutes at the last meeting
9 hopefully, I am going to -- anybody have any
10 questions or errors they would like to correct?
11 Otherwise, we are going to move for approving the
12 minutes. Do I have a --

13 MALE SPEAKER: So moved.

14 MR. WALTERS: So moved?

15 MALE SPEAKER: Actually second,
16 whatever.

17 MR. WALTERS: Okay. Let's get rolling
18 here. I don't see Leland here. If he shows up
19 later, we will let him do the Westworth Redevelopment
20 Agency -- that's not him. We will let this guy show
21 up. One second. But actually Chuck's up.

22 Okay. We did the nominations. I
23 don't believe there were any action items from the
24 previous meeting. Very good.

25 Chuck, you're up next, so why don't

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1 you -- Chuck? And Miquette, does he just push a
2 button to get started?

3 MR. PRINGLE: I am Chuck Pringle. I
4 work for the Air Force Center for Environmental
5 Excellence. I also represent the Air Force Real
6 Property Agency who owns the land at Carswell Air
7 Force Base. So my job is to support the Air Force
8 Real Property Agency, clean up the environment as
9 necessary on the BRAC land.

10 And on the other side of the house, we
11 have Mike Dodyk, who is cleaning up the -- the bases
12 for the sites on the Naval side. When that all gets
13 done hopefully next year, we will be able to transfer
14 the land to the Navy and hopefully the golf course,
15 probably not next year but the year after that, we
16 will be able to transfer that to the -- to the WRA,
17 Westworth Redevelopment Authority.

18 I am presently trying to get the
19 Weapons Storage Area transferred. But before I get
20 into that, kind of briefed up, Jody Wireman is going
21 to speak to you now, who is basically going to be
22 talking on the Weapons Maintenance Investigation,
23 which was done in the Weapons Storage Area and all of
24 that. And we will go from there.

25 Do you have a pointer?

9

1 DR. WIREMAN: Yeah, I should have one.

2 Yeah, my name is Jody Wireman. I am at Brook City
3 Base in San Antonio and working for the Air Force
4 Institute for Operational Health, which is an Air
5 Force Surgeon General outfit.

6 The group that I work with basically
7 is the -- you know, they are the brains for the
8 health physics, the nuclear side as far as health
9 risks from -- from radiologicals. And they would
10 respond to -- you know, how you -- they talk about
11 dirty bombs, things like that. Well, the military
12 folks in our group would respond to those conditions.

13 So we have got expertise in the
14 military, and we have also got civilians that --
15 health physicists who work with radiological. So
16 that's why the Air Force Real Property Agency came to
17 our group, to provide -- provide assistance on this
18 project.

19 So I am going to be going over, you
20 know, a little bit of the history; how we found out
21 that there were six BRAC installations that had
22 weapons, maintenance activities that produced some
23 low-level residues of radioactive materials, and I am
24 going to go over about how those six sites were --
25 the six installations were identified, including the

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1 off-base Weapons Storage Area at Carswell.

2 I am going to talk about what we know
3 now; the path forward. There was a Weapons Storage
4 Area survey that was done at Carswell first, and then
5 eventually at the other four installations. One of
6 the installations was Loring Air Force Base, and they
7 had additional information separate from Carswell and
8 the other four because they fell
9 under -- it's a -- they fell under the Atomic Energy
10 Commission early on. So they identified some
11 trenches and remediated them right away. In the --
12 as part of the IRP process.

13 So we have got one site -- one
14 installation that's already cleaned up. We found out
15 about five more. And the first place that we went,
16 logistically, it made sense. We brought a team up
17 from Brooks City Base, and they did the survey and
18 some -- some of the areas where I will be going over
19 to identify if there was any immediate concern
20 whether you would have to have a team come out and do
21 some sort of remedial action.

22 So that was done on the 27th of May
23 and, based on the findings there, we -- we say that
24 there is no immediate risk. But I will get into
25 where we are going to go from here.

11

1 It's definitely not over. We are
2 going to look at whether there are trenches out
3 there, and I will tell you about the approach that we
4 are going to use.

5 I guess it's in the IRP frame, we are
6 still in the preliminary assessment site
7 investigation where -- and I will give you the
8 information that we have. But we are still in the
9 early stages of just identifying whether or not there
10 is a trench out there.

11 This is a pretty busy slide. I am
12 glad that you have the handouts. But basically, what
13 happened, there was a secrecy component to not
14 knowing about what was going on in the Weapons
15 Storage Areas during the late '50s, early '60s time
16 frame.

17 But what had happened -- and I guess
18 some of the -- some of our folks say it's like the
19 stars or like planets being aligned or something like
20 that. There was a health physicist who had worked
21 IRP activities, including that at Loring Air Force
22 Base.

23 So he was aware of certain operations
24 that were accomplished that produced these low levels
25 of waste materials. Just they were basically

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1 residues from these open systems, and open systems
2 means that -- and I will show you a picture of a
3 nuclear weapon later, but essentially, it was two
4 components.

5 And originally we thought -- at
6 Carswell, they thought they just had a one-component
7 sealed system, but the new information was that the
8 system was, in fact, open. And because it was an
9 open system, they cleaned it out with rags, and they
10 had -- and the rags wiped it off. It was like a
11 dust, a rust. And what they found at Loring was a
12 lot of white materials and, you know, personal
13 protective equipment that had low levels of
14 radioactivity associated with it.

15 But this, this health physicist that
16 worked at the Air Force Safety Center -- through the
17 VA process, are asked whether or not these people
18 were experiencing or could be exposed to levels of
19 radioactive materials that could cause an adverse
20 health effect.

21 So he started talking to these weapons
22 maintenance workers and discovered that it wasn't
23 just Loring that this happened at; it was happening
24 at other installations.

25 So he contacted the Air Force Real

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1 Property Agency, the BRAC folks and said, you know,
2 "This doesn't make sense. We only did it at Loring.
3 Are you sure you didn't do any kind of clean-up or
4 find trenches at other sites?"

5 So this began a -- a survey or I guess
6 a records search in late '01 that ran through
7 January, '03. They had to contact a number of Army
8 and DOD offices to get the records of where those
9 open systems were used and talk to weapons
10 maintenance workers from the '50s and '60s, assure
11 them that what they were going to say wasn't going to
12 be held against them, you know, in a court of law
13 because they originally pledged that they weren't
14 going to release any kind of weapons maintenance-
15 related activity.

16 So they started talking to workers.
17 They were looking at records to see where these open
18 systems were used, and that's how Carswell was
19 identified.

20 The Air Force Safety Center, January
21 through the present, is still collecting information:
22 In October, there is going to be a meeting with these
23 retirees, these former weapons maintenance area
24 workers to try to refine where these trenches may
25 have been.

14

1 And then over the last couple of
2 months, we have been going out to all of the
3 installations. And the unique part or the unique
4 thing about the way we are approaching this is that
5 we are doing -- you know, we are doing it out of one
6 office, the Air Force Institute for Operational
7 Health, and we are using one contractor, Cabrera.

8 And Steve McShulley is here from
9 Cabrera, but we are trying to use a consistent
10 approach. And -- and probably more important than
11 that is we can learn from it as we are -- as we are
12 going through it.

13 If there is one area that seems to be
14 the location where the trenches are put, we can apply
15 that at other installations, that information.

16 This is just some examples that you
17 can pull off of the web, I guess, of what the weapon
18 systems looked like. And this is the part that would
19 open up. They would take the nuclear device out of
20 there, and that's the part that the workers of the
21 day considered to be, you know, harmful.

22 And that's the -- you know, that was
23 the nuclear, you know, explosive -- that was the
24 nuclear device, and this outside component is the --
25 is the part that they would -- where most of the

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1 waste would have been generated from.

2 Because inside, inside of there, they
3 had to make sure the components fit together, so they
4 had to make sure that that oxidized rust, depleted
5 uranium, was cleaned out so that they would slide
6 together. And that's where -- that's the waste that
7 we are talking about.

8 So it's -- it's a uranium, and all of
9 the uranium, you know, isotopes are what we are
10 looking for.

11 As far as Carswell, again, it had the
12 open systems, the two-part systems in the '50s and
13 '60s. They had to clean it out. So it wasn't
14 likely. It was -- it was -- it did happen that this
15 oxidized material was removed.

16 Again, it's -- it's just the residual
17 contamination. Somebody explained it like wiping the
18 windshield of your car; kind of a dust type material
19 that they would collect on rags, and -- and they used
20 TCE and some other things during this, during this
21 process; small quantities of that.

22 Our -- our thought is that these
23 wastes would be put into trenches inside the Weapons
24 Storage Area fence; that they wouldn't move it
25 outside the Weapons Storage Area fence, and Loring

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1 actually had trenches.

2 The unique thing about Carswell is
3 they there -- they actually had a Solid Waste
4 Management Unit that they removed pipes, three pipes
5 that had radioactive material, and we are still doing
6 the records search to see if that's where the waste
7 was put.

8 Some of the documents say radium dials
9 were put into those pipes. Early on, they said there
10 were possibly other radioactive materials, and our
11 thought is that, yeah, they could have had some
12 radium dials in there, but more than likely, the
13 waste from the operations, the maintenance
14 operations, would have been put in those pipes as
15 well.

16 And there is a possibility that it
17 could have been shipped off, but we don't have any
18 records that shows that the materials were shipped
19 off.

20 So our thought is, you know, get the
21 best available information and see if we can locate
22 trenches out there unless we can get information that
23 suggests that it was shipped off or that it was
24 within that one cleaned-up area.

25 So we are still, still looking at

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1 records. Most of you know where the offsite Weapons
2 Storage Area is located in relationship to the Naval
3 Air Station.

4 As far as the Weapons Storage Area,
5 itself, on your paper I think it has this building
6 here and this building here up at the top of the
7 page. And I guess these are the areas that some of
8 the workers that they interviewed thought that that
9 material may have been placed in those areas.

10 And the way that we are planning out
11 the site so far -- and we are going to obviously work
12 with the regulators to develop the plan further.
13 But, you know, the potential areas of investigation
14 are up around here, up around these igloos, and then
15 where they took that shell, the big part -- the big
16 part of the weapon, they -- the big part of the
17 weapon, they would take it down into this facility.
18 And that's where they would take the TCE and clean it
19 out down there.

20 So this area has been an area that we
21 have been including in the preliminary plans for
22 investigations.

23 And I guess I can't recall exactly
24 where the -- right here, this -- this dot right here
25 is where the three pipes were located. So it's kind

18

1 of logical, too, that they would have taken that
2 waste and put it -- have put it over to the Solid
3 Waste Management Unit.

4 But right now, you know, we are
5 looking at this area, around this area and then
6 trying to get information about the Solid Waste
7 Management Unit.

8 So what -- what's been going on so far
9 is that we conducted a preliminary site investigation
10 to see if anything needed to be done right away.

11 Cabrera is our contractor. And
12 essentially today we went out with the contractor to
13 look at the site so they could start working on -- or
14 developing the work plan.

15 And then obviously, the regulatory and
16 the community input into that process is going to
17 drive it. And obviously, we are briefing that
18 information to the RAB today as well. I have the
19 20th there, but it's just been today that we have
20 been here.

21 And then I think I explained it, but
22 most of the information we have is based on
23 experience at Loring Air Force Base, because that's
24 the only place where we actually found -- well, we
25 actually looked for and found the trenches, and --

19

1 and interviews with folks who did the Weapons Storage
2 Area or Weapons Maintenance.

3 Just a little bit about that survey.
4 Again, it was a -- just a preliminary investigation.
5 The question is -- the main question was: Is that
6 stuff, if it was buried, was it somehow making it to
7 the -- did it somehow make it to the surface?

8 If somebody is walking in that area,
9 is there a health hazard or an ecological risk to
10 those folks?

11 And we surveyed around those buildings
12 that the workers identified. We went over the Solid
13 Waste Management Unit 60 again, and they looked at a
14 few other areas as well in that initial survey and
15 didn't really see. Basically things were within the
16 natural background levels during that evaluation.

17 There was one, one igloo that they
18 found some higher levels in the concrete. I guess it
19 was 318531 that they found some higher levels in the
20 concrete.

21 So that will be, you know, one of the
22 main focuses of the next survey, too, is to reassess
23 that report. That was the report that was done in --
24 came in out in '96. The survey was done in '94.
25 Just of the building.

20

1 And the way we are moving forward,
2 it's going to be the -- the CERCLA process. The
3 IR -- the normal IRP process where we bring in the
4 regulators and the community to help us go through
5 this process.

6 And the first question that we try to
7 answer with that preliminary evaluation was, "Is
8 there an immediate risk? Does something have to be
9 done right away?"

10 The next step is the site inspection,
11 and then -- it's a non-intrusive scoping survey. So
12 we are going to, again, do a more comprehensive
13 scanning of the surface, and we will also have
14 geophysical work done at that time to try to identify
15 if there are any kind of trenches out there with
16 this, you know, acute physical work.

17 And then, you know, based on the
18 results of that inspection, we could move into an
19 intrusive survey remedial investigation or, depending
20 on what the levels -- what they find -- if they go
21 back to that one building and, you know, in fact,
22 there is some radioactive material in that concrete
23 of the bunker, they can -- they can remove that
24 concrete.

25 Or if they found the trench, based on

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1 the radiological measurements, they could come out
2 and do a removal action at that time as well.

3 So the investigation, we just started
4 developing the sampling plan, and we really can't
5 move too quickly on that until we get some regulatory
6 input to make sure that we are going in the right
7 direction.

8 It's going to be a non-intrusive
9 scoping survey, and there will be some surface soils
10 and if it's available, surface water and possibly
11 some core samples from some of the bunkers, as well.

12 So right now, I guess we are -- we
13 have kind of have a sampling plan we have developed
14 for other sites and we are going to have to run it
15 past the regulators to see if that's the approach
16 that they think is right for Carswell.

17 Then we'll distribute that for
18 regulatory review. Again, it's considered a
19 non-intrusive. So if the trench is, say, three, four
20 feet, six feet deep as is -- was the case at Loring,
21 it may need some more -- it may need an initial study
22 after the initial one that we do.

23 Again, once we get that -- once we do
24 the -- this initial investigation, we are going to
25 have to get with the regulators to talk about the

22

1 findings to see where we have to go at that point.

2 If at any time, you know, we find that
3 the levels are elevated in a certain area of
4 radioactive material, we can move into a clean-up
5 action. We have gotten a commitment from
6 headquarters at RIPA that says we can go right to --
7 they will find money for us and we will move to clean
8 up, you know, with concurrence from the regulatory
9 community and the community.

10 And obviously, in order to do the
11 thorough job, we would have to go to the final status
12 survey of that area. And, in fact, we may have to do
13 some additional work within that Solid Waste
14 Management Unit, as well.

15 Conclusions: You know, we are really
16 early on. And as far as an IRP process goes, we are
17 before the PASI. So I mean, this is a good time to
18 be involved, because you can actually help direct
19 this work.

20 We did an initial evaluation, like I
21 said; no immediate human health or environmental
22 risk.

23 We are developing plans, but we are
24 going to have to -- I guess we are going to have to
25 wait until the next BCT before we can really iron out

23

1 what that plan is going to look like. I guess it's
2 going to be in November sometime. But hopefully we
3 can start talking, you know, before then so we can
4 start moving towards developing that draft plan.

5 But the money is on line. Unlike
6 maybe some other projects, the money is already on
7 line to do the site -- site investigation. So that's
8 one good thing. We do have commitment to go through
9 the process with this project.

10 And basically, that's all I have for
11 today.

12 MR. SEWELL: Can you please state
13 again how the potential radioactive residual material
14 was generated?

15 DR. WIREMAN: The radioactive material
16 was generated because you have this open system in
17 which -- basically it was -- and Ed could explain it
18 better afterwards if you want to maybe talk about it.

19 But it's a two-part system, and one
20 part was taken out and moved to one of the -- to one
21 of the igloos.

22 Another part was taken to that
23 maintenance area where they actually used rags, some
24 usually containing a solvent like TCE, and wiped out
25 the insides. It's -- it was an oxid -- they had to

24

1 remove the oxidized depleted uranium.

2 MR. SEWELL: So you're basically
3 wiping out the inside of a casing?

4 DR. WIREMAN: Yes.

5 MR. SEWELL: Okay.

6 DR. WIREMAN: That's right.

7 MR. O'SHEFSKY: Bill O'Shefsky. You
8 say if -- if a burial site does exist out there, you
9 say it does not pose a potential hazard to -- what --
10 what do you base that on? It doesn't -- how can you
11 say it doesn't -- it's not hazardous?

12 DR. WIREMAN: I say it's not an
13 immediate risk right now that's out there because,
14 based on the information we have, because it's
15 buried, the risk is -- most of it's external.

16 So the soil that's on top of it is
17 actually protecting the person that would be walking
18 over it. Is that -- but that doesn't mean it
19 couldn't be a potential problem in the future, and
20 that's why we need to do this more thorough survey.

21 MALE SPEAKER: Maybe, too -- and
22 correct me if I am wrong, you know, on some of my
23 facts, but the -- the oxidation, the stuff that's on
24 the rags, is from depleted uranium which has low
25 levels of actual emission.

25

1 And it's my understanding that in
2 terms of your health risk from depleted uranium, it's
3 actually, if you internalize it, more than if -- if
4 you were exposed to emissions of it.

5 MR. O'SHEFSKY: But do you have just
6 rags out there? Are you -- are you -- are you taking
7 this from your findings that you got up at Loring?

8 DR. WIREMAN: Right, yeah, from the
9 findings at Loring.

10 MR. O'SHEFSKY: Well, you don't know
11 what -- if you do have a burial site out there, you
12 don't know what you have in there.

13 DR. WIREMAN: Well, it would logically
14 be just the waste materials from these maintenance
15 operations. There is -- there is -- that's the
16 reason we are doing this evaluation is because we
17 have information that suggests that there would be
18 these waste materials generated from cleaning it up.

19 There's no -- there's no information
20 that suggests it would be anything else.

21 And the initial walk-over survey,
22 again, if there was -- if there was an external
23 hazard that was immediate, we would have -- we would
24 have found it at that point.

25 When Cabrera does their evaluation,

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1 it's going to look -- you know, it's going to do a
2 more thorough job at that. And we are not going to
3 stop. We are not stopping at the surface
4 necessarily, you know, because we are going to do
5 this ground-penetrating radar, metal detectors, see
6 if there are any trenches.

7 The next phase would be to evaluate --
8 if they look like a trench, we are going to go down
9 and dig down and see if it's there. If we -- if we
10 identify what looks to be a trench, we will go down
11 and see if there is radiological material and then
12 clean it up.

13 MALE SPEAKER: Did the workers that
14 cleaned it out, did they have protective gear on when
15 they were doing that? Or did they just take the rag
16 and wipe it out?

17 DR. WIREMAN: I am not clear on
18 everything, but they did have some respirators and
19 some smocks. I don't know exactly what activities
20 they used the respirators and smocks with, and
21 gloves.

22 But that was part of the waste
23 materials that were generated and that they found at
24 Loring. And they are working with the maintenance
25 workers to see, find out exactly what PB they used

27

1 and in what operation.

2 Did they actually use it for this
3 operation? Did they consider that hazardous? I
4 think some of the maintenance people didn't think
5 that was a very hazardous operation because they
6 weren't dealing with the -- you know, the nuclear
7 part, you know, so to speak.

8 So some of them may not have, you
9 know, taken the right approach, but that's something
10 that we are working on; I guess the Air Force Safety
11 Center has been doing, and that's how they identified
12 Carswell.

13 They are the ones that are trying to
14 find out whether these VA claims should be -- they
15 should be processed or not.

16 MALE SPEAKER: Well, that was my
17 question. Did any of the workers get ill from doing
18 this?

19 DR. WIREMAN: I don't have -- yeah, I
20 don't have that -- because I guess the -- the VA
21 folks would be the ones who have that information.

22 MR. PRINGLE: Let me ask you: We had
23 a briefing on this about a year ago at the safety
24 center.

25 They basically identified Carswell and

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1 said they had talked to some of the maintenance
2 workers and they had a pretty good idea where this
3 might -- this point.

4 But they also looked at the other
5 places and they talked to the maintenance workers up
6 there, and none of them have any ill effects at this
7 point.

8 A lot of this work was done in the
9 '50s and '60s and thought if something would have
10 occurred, they would have known by now. So they have
11 seen no problem because of this low level.

12 And as far as the digging of the
13 ditches, my understanding was Atomic Energy
14 Commission at Carswell at the time, they have
15 guidelines, and these people followed the guidelines,
16 but it was classified work because what they were
17 doing with it and all of that.

18 So if they -- they dug the trenches,
19 they dug them at a certain depth. And the idea was
20 it was low level and as long as there was soil on top
21 of it, there would be no emissions.

22 So the preliminary assessment out
23 here, survey on 27 May, was to go out there and see
24 if there was any leaks possibly from these ditches
25 coming out of the ground, and we didn't get that

1 indication.

2 So the point is now we're just trying
3 to make sure that, if there was a ditch or more than
4 one ditch out there, we want to find them. But the
5 indications are that if they are there, we are not
6 detecting them at at this point. Again, we are still
7 doing some records search looking further, especially
8 Carswell, because it seems like a lot of the Weapons
9 Storage Area folks out there can't be found; we don't
10 know where they are at.

11 We have got some maps. We did an
12 environmental assessment on the Weapons Storage Area
13 back in '99, 2000. We actually got clearance at 2001
14 from the regulatory folks, both EPA and the State on
15 what we did.

16 When we looked out there, we did find
17 some radiation, but it was mainly in the water but
18 that was from natural purposes; radon in most cases
19 the cases and all that. So the indications are that,
20 you know, this and that are not necessarily connected.

21 We went through igloos, we went
22 through the ground and soil and everything out there,
23 and we didn't find anything that was suspicious.

24 I find out today, which I didn't know
25 about, that the Corps of Engineers also did a survey

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1 back in 1992 which was more related to what was going
2 on here. And they were actually looking for
3 radiation and that type of stuff, and their
4 indications were that they didn't find anything
5 either.

6 So we have had three surveys; the one
7 that they just did, the one that we did, and one back
8 in 1992. Again, we are going -- continuing records
9 research and the safety center, along with AFIOH and
10 operations, are checking with other people and
11 they're asking more people to come forward.

12 As a matter of fact, there is a flier
13 out there on the desk that is particularly for here
14 that if you know something about this, you know
15 someone that might be knowledgeable or knows somebody
16 else, there is a number on there. We would like you
17 to go find that, call in, and we can continue on and
18 all of that.

19 In the meantime, we are continuing our
20 records research and talking to different people. We
21 are talking to Reserves, too, because when this land
22 was originally put out here at the Naval Air Station,
23 a lot of the documentation kind of indicated that the
24 Reserves were the recipient of a lot of the records.
25 We don't know if that's true or not.

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1 And Mike, did you ever get a call
2 back?

3 MR. DODYK: Well, just got that
4 inventory but no records.

5 MR. PRINGLE: Okay. We're going to do
6 some more searching. And it may go through the Corps
7 of Engineers. Probably go to St. Louis and all of
8 that, because we want to make sure that we don't miss
9 anything here.

10 But the AFIOH is going to actually
11 take the equipment out there and go over all the land
12 and investigate to make sure that -- if our paperwork
13 isn't correct, at least we are going to check on
14 things and all of that.

15 And again, I was told by the safety
16 center that no one has ever been linked to this being
17 a health problem whatsoever.

18 Tim?

19 MR. SEWELL: One follow-up question
20 and request. The last time I was out there, that
21 area was pretty well secured in terms of fencing and
22 gates and the like for entrance and exit.

23 Has that -- has that been altered in
24 any way?

25 MR. PRINGLE: Not really. The first

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1 person you have to go through is the rancher out
2 there, which is Rudy Lambert. And what we do is we
3 call him to make sure that -- before anybody goes out
4 there -- because you have to -- the property, open
5 the first fence. Then you get into the second fence
6 which is where the igloos is, and there is actually
7 another fence around that whole total area.

8 So yeah, there is still security out
9 there. We make sure nobody goes out there. And if
10 somebody's out there we don't know about, then I get
11 a call from Rudy right away, saying, "What's going
12 on?" But most cases, I tell him ahead of time.

13 Yeah, we are keeping it as secure as
14 possible to make sure no one's going out there. And,
15 also, Mr. Dodyk is kind of my outreach at the time.
16 The Field Engineer. Whenever we have to go out there
17 and do things and all that, he works with Rudy and we
18 go accordingly with whatever security is necessary.

19 MR. SEWELL: And I would like to
20 also -- I'd also like to request that the information
21 briefing handouts and so forth be sent to my manager,
22 Mark Reeder in Austin.

23 MR. PRINGLE: Yeah. We did that.

24 MR. SEWELL: It's been done already?

25 MR. PRINGLE: Before the survey

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1 occurred --

2 MR. SEWELL: Okay.

3 MR. PRINGLE: -- my job was to -- to
4 get with the regulatory folks. So I sent Noel some
5 information; basically a fact sheet out there. I did
6 the same thing with Mark. I told them what we were
7 going to do.

8 And then after the survey was done, I
9 told him what the results were and all of that. And
10 the handouts out there tell you one more time, the
11 fact sheet, exactly what Jody has pretty much said.

12 And there is some more information on
13 his organization and, also, the briefing is out
14 there, too, if you want to see that. And there is
15 some other information out there about radium, radon,
16 uranium and that type of stuff.

17 So, yeah, we are trying to do that as
18 quickly as possible.

19 And if I may follow up on what Jody is
20 saying, we are in the throes of developing a work
21 plan: What we're going to do and how we are going to
22 do it type thing. So as soon as we get that in a
23 position where we can send it out, we will send it
24 out to the regulatory folks and whoever else. We are
25 not going to wait until November to kind of get the

1 thing going.

2 The idea is by the time we get to
3 November, we will have a work plan everybody has had
4 input on. We will brief it one more time. And if
5 anybody has got any other inputs on, we will make
6 that part of it, then we will make it a final and
7 then we will start the actual -- to actually go ahead
8 and do the work.

9 After the work is done, again we will
10 bring it back to the BCT as well as the RAB and
11 explain what we've done and where we're going and all
12 of that type of stuff. So as things occur, if I
13 think that they are necessary, then I will call, you
14 know, the folks accordingly and let you know what's
15 going on.

16 Right now, as far as him doing his
17 survey or -- I won't say you -- Steve. We are
18 probably talking somewhere around October, November
19 time frame or something like that before they
20 actually get out there.

21 So by the time we do the work plan, we
22 are talking August, September. Let it go through a
23 few throes and all of that, and then by that time the
24 schedule will kind of kick in accordingly.

25 One other thing, if I may. Steve from

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1 Cabrera has been doing this type of work for some
2 time, so if you would, would you kind of get up and
3 say what your experiences are --

4 MR. McSHULLEY: Sure.

5 MR. PRINGLE: -- your company --

6 MR. McSHULLEY: Well, Cabrera Services
7 is a radiological remediation specialty company.
8 Myself, I am a health physicist and have been working
9 in this area for about 25, 30 years.

10 For the last four years, we have been
11 working very heavily with the Air Force on Weapons
12 Storage Areas disposal sites and quite a bit of
13 weapons work.

14 I have also, as a company and myself
15 personally, done a lot of work with the Department of
16 Energy; examining their weapons, their processes, how
17 they make things, weapons designs.

18 So we have got a pretty good handle on
19 what was done back then. It's very narrow window in
20 the '50s, the '60s when this particular weapon was
21 used where it's a two-part system.

22 They later went to closed -- closed
23 physics system where, you know, the nuclear --
24 high-enriched nuclear material and the depleted
25 uranium were all in there together.

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1 The depleted uranium surrounds the
2 high-enriched portion of it. The depleted uranium is
3 there because it actually gave a little bit of
4 buoyance.

5 It's not very radioactive, but you
6 always get some type of buoyancy on these earlier
7 devices because that made it safe, that way. It was
8 only when they were loading the weapons into the
9 planes ready to go that they would take the
10 high-enriched component and slide that in.

11 And it was a very tight covering
12 because it's very critical that you have the
13 enclosure and be very spherical. So they had to just
14 keep wiping down the inside because the depleted
15 uranium -- problems like that, tends to oxidize
16 pretty quickly. So that's pretty much the gist of
17 what we are looking at there.

18 Later on, they developed much more
19 impressive safety systems and they were able to keep
20 it as a single package and sealed and the maintenance
21 was no longer performed at the Air Force bases.

22 It was -- you know, you got it from
23 the Department of Energy as a sealed unit, and when
24 it was due for maintenance, send it back to them.

25 So we are looking from mid-50s, about

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1 '62, '63, where these particular open systems were
2 utilized.

3 And again, the depleted uranium was
4 the part that people accessed. The high enriched,
5 that part was stored separately and -- you know, kind
6 of different maintenance.

7 And even then, it's not as big an
8 external health hazard, if you handle these
9 properly -- with your bare hands, radiation, that
10 uranium sphere, people will either reach inside the
11 round to wipe it down -- the external radiation, it
12 is so small that it didn't even pose any problem for
13 them actually as the wipes are accumulated and thrown
14 away. Similar.

15 Uranium represents much more of a
16 problem if you happen to ingest it or swallow it or
17 inhale it. It's not much of a hazard in the outside
18 form.

19 Any questions that I might be able to
20 answer on that?

21 MR. PRINGLE: Well, thanks. There is
22 more to come. And again, our indications are that
23 what we are talking about is rags and clothing and
24 possibly respirators, which was -- which was buried.

25 All of the other stuff that had to do

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1 with weapon system and all of that as far as I know
2 was taken off of the base and that was cleaned up
3 accordingly.

4 Like I say, we went through the
5 igloos. With our environmental assessment, the only
6 one igloo that would be found that had some high
7 readings on it, which was back in '94, we went back
8 again and -- and also AFIOH went back again and
9 looked at it, and those levels actually came down,
10 too. They weren't very high.

11 And we thought that possibly the open
12 systems were worked on on the benches in this one
13 igloo out there, which is 85831.

14 So we will keep things up to date as
15 things go along, and like I say, as soon as I find
16 out something that I think is significant or
17 something, then I will pass that on to the BCT
18 members and RAB accordingly. And if necessary, to
19 have an emergency RAB if that's necessary, but I
20 don't perceive that, then we will also do that, too.

21 And again, Doug Harris is our Public
22 Affairs person, so if anything goes to the newspapers
23 and all that, we will give it to him and he will deal
24 with them accordingly in the same way. If they do
25 something, they'll talk to him accordingly on it too.

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1 And Doug works down at Kelly Air Force
2 Base, and he is responsible for four and five bases.
3 So he and I were -- both went to the same briefings
4 and we were introduced to Jody and A -- AFIOH and all
5 those folks and learning, I guess, our physics all
6 over again as well as the operations in the Weapons
7 Storage Area.

8 Did you change it?

9 So I am going on to the second part of
10 the Carswell off-base program update, pretty much.
11 This will go a lot faster than Jody's. Probably
12 because I talk faster.

13 Fiscal year '93, which is the -- 2003.
14 Sorry -- was one of those years we did a lot of
15 maneuvering, so to speak. Unfortunately, there
16 wasn't a whole lot of money out there for
17 environmental as far as projects goes.

18 And then some of the other projects
19 that were done with the Real Property Agency, they
20 sent their money there because, from as far as I can
21 tell, I am doing too good of a job and we are not
22 having enough problems.

23 So I figured this year I need to
24 create a few problems. And I didn't make this
25 briefing up to do this, although it might have been a

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1 good idea so we can get some money.

2 Example is, this survey was done, but
3 on the Sanitary Sewer System, again, there is 12
4 sites across the base that are on the main type of
5 the base, and we've already identified need to be dug
6 up soil and gotten rid of because there's metals out
7 there that are above the clean-up level.

8 So we are going to do that as soon as
9 we get the money. It's number one on the priority
10 list, I'm told, so I am hoping about somewhere in
11 October I will get the money, have it obligated.

12 Again, November, December, go out
13 there, and probably by May or June have the thing
14 done and closed out, clean, the letter and everything
15 will be taken care of on that one.

16 On the Permeable Reactive Barrier near
17 the golf course -- and a lot of this is repeat, but
18 just in case -- we put a barrier right here. And
19 basically if you see, there's -- there's kind of a
20 plume that's sticking out right along there. And
21 this area in here is the golf course.

22 The Real Property Agency wants to
23 eventually transfer all of this, which is now under
24 lease to the Weapon -- to the Westworth Redevelopment
25 Authority.

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1 So this is down in the groundwater
2 only. It's not in the soils. We have actually got a
3 close-out on the soils here but not the groundwater,
4 because this all emanates from another source. But
5 we wanted to make sure that we could get rid of this
6 as much as possible so that in the near future, we
7 could transfer this land.

8 So the reactive barrier is basically
9 putting iron in there. And when the TCE comes
10 through it, it actually takes it down to less than
11 the MCL, which is the maximum contamination level.

12 Example was that this plume at one
13 time was all the way out here, which was about 1,200
14 feet back from where it is right now.

15 So we have actually, through the
16 Permeable Reactive Barrier and I think some other
17 things that we are looking at, have actually moved
18 this thing back 1,200 feet.

19 So it's starting to move back that
20 way, and as George will tell you later on, he has
21 done some things over in the Plant 4 area, especially
22 their resistant heating over there which we think
23 also has impacted some of the TCE and is starting to
24 pull some of that back.

25 So the wall was here mainly to clean

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1 this down. It's doing a fantastic job.
2 HydroGeoLogic is working with that. We are amazed at
3 some of the results we are getting. We have a few
4 more things we need to look in, but the answer is,
5 coming down here in the area around here, that it's
6 cleaning up better than we have ever seen.

7 And so we are just tickled pink about
8 that. At least I am and all of that.

9 So we are hoping that over the next
10 year or so, as things progress, we will be able to
11 come up with some kind of a risk-based number to show
12 that that's not a problem and will eventually, you
13 know, actually attenuate, so to speak, and go away.

14 We could still transfer this land
15 because nobody's going to be allowed to go down there
16 and get into that groundwater. There is already
17 restriction all the way across the base for nobody to
18 use the shallow groundwater.

19 Now, the deep groundwater is
20 different, but the shallow is where all this is. And
21 so we're hoping that we can, with the help of the
22 PRB, the Permeable Reactive Barrier, get to that
23 point and clean it up.

24 As a part of the transfer of this golf
25 course area sometime in the future, once the PRB does

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1 its job and we get the groundwater down, I have to
2 work with George on the Air Force Material Command,
3 because they have a record of decision. And that
4 record of decision basically says that you must keep
5 the TCE within the parameters of the federal boundary
6 line, which is Carswell Air Force Base.

7 The Navy Air Station is a little bit
8 different because they don't have the total land, but
9 the actual federal property is what used to be part
10 of Carswell Air Force Base.

11 So in order to transfer the golf
12 course to the WRA would move the boundary line, the
13 federal boundary line from here back to this point.
14 In order to do that, I have got to prove to the
15 regulatory folks and to you folks that this
16 groundwater is no longer a problem.

17 So hopefully working with the PRB
18 along with a few other things, we will be able to do
19 that.

20 And the way that we are going to do
21 that is OPS, which is I have got to prove that the
22 operations of the systems over here that are cleaning
23 this up -- and OPS stands for Operating Properly and
24 Successful -- I have got to show that those systems
25 are actually affecting the TCE plume and they are

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1 cleaning it up and will continue on in that
2 direction.

3 As a part of that for this year, I
4 have got two other projects to actually support my
5 OPS. And what they will be doing is, we have
6 monitoring wells already existing over here. I am
7 going to pick up some of those monitoring wells
8 because some of them belong to George, and I think a
9 few of them belong to Mike.

10 I am going to pick them up with the
11 idea that I will be monitoring all of this area
12 around here to show that this plume is actually
13 continuing to degradate and go backward.

14 So I have to do this in order to get a
15 ROD amendment in order to transfer that land so that
16 we can give the golf course an actual transfer to the
17 Westworth Redevelopment Authority.

18 The golf course right now is already
19 under lease to the Westworth Redevelopment Authority,
20 and folks can do whatever they need out there,
21 because we are talking 15 feet down groundwater as an
22 average.

23 MS. ROCKFORD: Yeah.

24 MR. PRINGLE: Fifteen to 20 feet,
25 depending on that. So nobody on the golf course is

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1 affected by that.

2 But the thing is, we eventually want
3 to give this land to -- to the WRA. And some of you
4 are probably familiar with the WRA. There's
5 thinking about some possible commercial entities
6 along here. We have already got the Lowe store we've
7 already seen, which is down here, which it's already
8 been transferred to them.

9 There is another area right up in here
10 that there is 12 acres that we are working to clean
11 up right now to see if we can't transfer that because
12 there is no TCE plume and all of that. And
13 hopefully, that will happen here in the near future.

14 And eventually, this other, along 183,
15 will probably be cut out of the golf course. It
16 won't affect the golf course, but nevertheless, that
17 will be something -- more revenue, if you would, to
18 the Westworth Redevelopment Authority.

19 So my hope is to get all of these
20 projects done, put up the monitoring system, connect
21 that in there. And we will also be doing a five-year
22 review next year which is required by the CERCLA,
23 which is the superfund thing where we will actually
24 stop, looking at everything we have done over the
25 last five years and share with the regulatory folks

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1 what we have done, what we haven't done, where we
2 need to go, that type of thing, and ask for their
3 input at that time to see, you know, "Are we doing
4 what we think we are doing? Are we heading the right
5 direction?"

6 So it's kind of like a sanity check,
7 if you will. And that will all be done hopefully
8 this year, if I get the money.

9 As far as projected land transfers,
10 again, the Weapons Storage Area, after we get done
11 doing our investigation, if everything goes well --
12 seems like it is -- and we don't find anything
13 exciting and all that -- and if we do, we'll be out
14 there immediately -- hopefully sometime next calendar
15 year we may be able to transfer the Weapons Storage
16 Area out there, once we get that done.

17 The only thing that's holding it up
18 right now is the EOD area, which is the Explosive
19 Ordinance Disposal Area, which is on the far west
20 side of the Weapons Storage Area. It's outside the
21 igloo area.

22 And we've already done a survey on
23 that with the Air Force back that in 1985. And at
24 that time, we had to go get a certificate from the
25 Department of Defense Environmental -- or the

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1 Explosive Safety Board.

2 At that time, the thought was we were
3 going to leave it agricultural. But since then, the
4 Real Property Agency has decided they want to make it
5 residential. And that's a smart thing to do, because
6 all of the other Weapons Storage Area at this point
7 can be released for residential, and especially after
8 we do this 91(b) and all of that, with the exception
9 of the EOD.

10 So we have to go back and do another
11 survey on the EOD, which will probably be the same
12 survey we did before, because we went down to ten
13 feet. We cleaned anything we came across. Any
14 anomalies was immediately dug up. We went into the
15 pits and all of that.

16 The problem was is that when you go to
17 the -- the Explosive Safety Board, you have to tell
18 them what the future use was. We told them it was
19 agricultural. So now we are saying we want to do it
20 residential, and they're saying, "Well, you need to
21 on come back through the channel and one more time
22 show us, you know, that you were able to do that."
23 So we are going to have go back and do another
24 survey.

25 The good thing is, though, we will be

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1 using equipment that's much more sophisticated than
2 it was back in '95. So once we do this again, the
3 EOD will probably be cleaned up, because I don't see
4 any problems because, like I said, if -- anything was
5 found as an anomaly was dug up. And we are talking
6 big stuff.

7 Most of your shells are within your
8 first two feet. If you have got anything big, it's
9 down five feet, whatever, and they cleaned down to
10 ten feet.

11 So I am suspecting they got everything
12 out there. If we didn't, we will find out anyway
13 with the new equipment.

14 So once we get that done, the EOD's
15 cleaned up, then the Weapons Storage Area will
16 actually -- the whole area will be declared
17 residential.

18 Once we get this done, DOD, put it
19 together, a certificate and the AFRPA probably go
20 through the General Services Administration,
21 advertise the thing and take bids and transfer land
22 accordingly.

23 For the golf course parcels, we
24 already talked about that. Again, that's many --
25 things along the -- 183, with -- the Westworth

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1 Redevelopment Authority wants to turn the --
2 commercial; have companies come in there, offices,
3 whatever, and produce more money from them as well as
4 continuing on with the golf course and doing their
5 thing.

6 So we are hoping to have that whole
7 thing transferred to them over the next couple of
8 years. Not as fast as I thought.

9 Any questions? Yes, sir.

10 MR. SEWELL: Did you say probably next
11 spring before you do any removal field work on the
12 sanitary sewer?

13 MR. PRINGLE: I am hoping to get the
14 money in October.

15 MR. SEWELL: Right.

16 MR. PRINGLE: If I do, it will
17 probably be January, February time frame when we
18 actually get into the field.

19 MR. SEWELL: Okay.

20 MR. PRINGLE: If everything works
21 right, we will be able to get you a work plan in
22 December. If we work real fast, maybe by 13 November
23 when we have the next PCT.

24 Because we know what the work is. I
25 know what it is. It's already been identified. We

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1 investigated it. I just need to get the money and
2 start off and get the thing done.

3 Any other questions? None? Okay.

4 Then we will move on, and the next
5 part comes up where George is on tap. Thanks.

6 MS. ROCKFORD: Thanks.

7 MR. WALTERS: I guess we should have
8 had the mic so you could do the Carswell, but we'll
9 switch over to the Air Force Plant 4.

10 So, knowing we were going to talk
11 about the Weapons Storage Area today and knowing we
12 had a nuclear research facility at Plant 4, I figured
13 I would give y'all an update on the decommissioning
14 of it many, many years ago just to bring you up to
15 speed. Many of you here may know more about it than
16 I do.

17 We have a conceptual model work
18 ongoing, and then we are also doing landfill survey.
19 But people who are new here -- I see a few new
20 faces -- we have -- Plant 4 is outlined in yellow.
21 It says "Carswell" over here. Plant 4 is -- the one
22 building is one mile long.

23 So the nuclear research facility is
24 what's located at the northern end. I've got some
25 facts on it on the next sheet, but you can see where

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1 it's located and -- relative to Carswell Air Force
2 Base, and again the Weapons Storage Area is about
3 five miles to the top of the page.

4 This is what it looked like back in
5 the probably '60s and '70s; a lot of equipment. They
6 had three reactors. And they did a lot of research
7 on -- at one time, they tried to build a nuclear
8 powered airplane, but of course that wasn't light
9 enough and that little project failed.

10 But they did a lot of work by, you
11 know, the electronics on airplanes and stuff. They
12 would radiate it and see if that would damage the
13 equipment. So if they were flying an airplane, and
14 all the sudden one of these bombs would go off. They
15 wanted to see how that would react with the
16 electronics, so they did a lot of that work.

17 And once you irradiate something, of
18 course, it's radioactive and you have to dispose of
19 it. So as part of the disposal, when the site was
20 decommissioned back in 1974, over 17 million pounds
21 of all of that was hauled away. And you can see here
22 that it was given unrestricted use.

23 And back in the early '80s when we did
24 our original IRP sites, this was one of the 20. And
25 when they did the ranking system and a scoring

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1 system, the top 19 scored between 88 and 51. The
2 NARF area was so low, it only scored a 6. It was
3 decommissioned.

4 And Jody, you can probably tell me if
5 they have all of the equipment back in -- they
6 still -- today to see if anything was hot and remove
7 it? Would that be a correct statement? Looking at
8 Jody here.

9 MALE SPEAKER: He is the surveyor.

10 MR. WALTERS: Okay.

11 DR. WIREMAN: Repeat the question
12 again.

13 MR. WALTERS: Well, it's just that
14 some of the -- some of the same equipment they use
15 now as what they used back then when they
16 decommissioned -- I am sure it's gotten better now,
17 with all the --

18 DR. WIREMAN: It's -- yeah, it's
19 changed quite a bit since the '70s, what's utilized
20 nowadays. So it's -- it's hard to say certainly, but
21 if you remove that much of -- it sounds like -- you
22 know, typically reactor, mostly it's done as removal.
23 There's very little residual left in the soil so...

24 MR. WALTERS: And I will make a guess
25 that the work that was done there was probably a

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1 lot -- classified, and they probably didn't want to
2 leave anything that was classified behind and they
3 sure as heck made sure they got all of it out of
4 there.

5 But as I always tell you, all of my
6 reports for Plant 4 are on CD ROM. So if anybody
7 would like my copy I have here, I can give it to you.
8 Otherwise, it's at the library.

9 All of the previous work that was --
10 obviously the IRP investigations and some of the work
11 here. Again, this is what it looked like from the
12 lake view.

13 They did have a barrier to keep people
14 out. You had to have a distance around it that you
15 would maintain, keep everybody out obviously.

16 Well, I can -- the radioactive guys
17 can explain this. I mean, here you have got people
18 standing there. So how exactly was the radioactive
19 stuff kept so that you could walk around it?

20 MALE SPEAKER: Yeah, I'm not sure --
21 often in simple reactor sites, that -- use water, and
22 that -- what you are looking down into is a pit
23 filled with water. And the water is a very effective
24 shielding for both the neutron and the gamma
25 radiation but yet again allows you to work freely

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1 from the surface, and it's called a swim pool reactor
2 design.

3 I can't really tell if that's what it
4 is, but obviously actually back in the -- those days,
5 they were very careful with the work that had been --
6 limits to stand a little higher back then but not
7 much.

8 MR. WALTERS: I'm going to talk to you
9 just to show you all the work that was done there and
10 just that -- I guess I was trying to say that, you
11 talk about radioactivity -- I get nervous when I hear
12 about it -- and mostly we're talking about the
13 Weapons Storage Area. And hopefully they have
14 explained it to you that you had shouldn't be
15 nervous. But the fact people are walking around and,
16 again, it being decommissioned properly.

17 I do have some information on some
18 radioactive uranium, radon and americium. Everybody
19 here hopefully has a radioactive device in their
20 home, a smoke detector that has a -- a little bit of
21 americium 241 in it that ionizes the smoke. So if it
22 ever falls off of the ceiling, you know, make sure
23 your dog doesn't eat it, because it's when you ingest
24 it that you get the harmful effect.

25 Americium, is it alpha? Alpha. Alpha

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1 won't go through your skin. You can blot it with a
2 piece of paper. But if you were to eat it, that's
3 when it can do its damage. I think of a smoke
4 detector, so hopefully that wouldn't hurt the dog
5 either.

6 And we have a black and white photo of
7 it. And I am coming up on what it looks like today.
8 Again, that's a trailer. Kind of a far end of the
9 building, so they haven't put anything buildings
10 there to do anything. Most of the manufacturing and
11 also, everything, it's so far away from the main part
12 of the building -- they have a building there to do
13 future work. It's kind of out of the way, but
14 obviously right now, they use it for storage.

15 And that's all I had on the nuclear
16 aerospace research facility. Again, the Air Force
17 does have a no-further-action document on it, and
18 that's in the admin record for you to read if anybody
19 has any questions on this.

20 I'll let one of these experts answer
21 it, but I didn't know if any of the public had heard
22 stories about the site. And we did sample. It was
23 closed in '74.

24 Sediment and soil borings and
25 groundwater were sampled in the '80s, and then we

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1 hired a contractor that did our remedial
2 investigation in the '90s called (inaudible). They
3 worked for the Department of Energy out of Grand
4 Junction, Colorado, and since they are good with
5 nuclear stuff, they actually did the Lake Worth
6 sediment sampling. And it all came back to
7 background.

8 So I am going to switch gears, just
9 talk about some future innovative work that the Air
10 Force is trying to do to make sure we understand our
11 plume.

12 This is the groundwater plume
13 originating over here at Plant 4 at some possible
14 source areas. The -- geological surveyed,
15 groundwater modeling experts, and they can particle
16 track. Water doesn't jump over. When you have two
17 sources of water that meet, the part coming in from
18 the right can't jump to the left.

19 It's just the way groundwater flows.
20 Especially at low speed and down in the ground. So
21 when they do some particle tracking, they can come
22 back and say, "Well this part" -- you know, TCE is
23 what we are dealing with here.

24 They can come back and say, "Well, it
25 came from here, and it didn't come from up here

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1 because, you know, groundwater flows one way, and the
2 particles travel with the plume."

3 So this was kind of an older model.
4 And every year, if you are going out to the computer
5 store, you know how computers are getting fancier and
6 faster and the software is getting better. You can
7 do better modeling.

8 So in this area here, I have a
9 groundwater treatment facility. I am pumping, oh,
10 approximately 100,000 gallons a day. I think it
11 is -- it's 85 to 100 gallons a minute from roughly 50
12 extraction wells. And I want to see how I am pulling
13 my contamination in. And again, I don't want to just
14 pump so fast that -- you know, I don't want to pull
15 clean water in. I want to pull in the contaminated
16 water.

17 So to make sure I am doing it properly
18 and most efficiently, we can do some modeling and
19 find out maybe I need to turn one well off and turn
20 another one on faster. And hopefully by using this
21 technology, we can speed up the depletion of the
22 plume.

23 So again this is the hot spot around
24 the Plant 4 area. So going from 2001, you go to a
25 couple of years, again, it's really pretty if you can

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1 see the stuff we did back in the early '90s, what
2 this stuff looked like.

3 They can map the plume, and this is
4 probably bedrock. This is the surface. See Lake
5 Worth up here. Plant 4 sits right here. Obviously,
6 the runway. And the golf course area over here, and
7 then the river over on this side.

8 So we have a gazillion borings in the
9 ground and monitoring wells. So when we go 20 feet
10 deep and we change from one layer to another, we
11 obviously have a core. We know exactly where -- 20
12 feet below the ground when the limestone shows up or
13 when sandstone shows up. We've got probably --
14 between Carswell and Plant 4, we have probably 1,000
15 monitoring wells and probably a few thousand soil
16 borings.

17 So you get all of that information.
18 And how do you manage it and obviously try to make
19 sense of it all? Well, by using this type of a GIS,
20 geographical information system.

21 So this is looking down below the top
22 of the -- the top surface doesn't really interest us
23 too much because groundwater is roughly 20 feet
24 below. And just because you have a surface,
25 something you can look up here, doesn't mean it's

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1 down in the ground. You could have a bedrock high,
2 and groundwater is not going to go this way. It's
3 going to, you know, obviously go off in a different
4 direction.

5 So by looking below the surface, with
6 our binoculars, we can see where there is an old
7 Paleo channel. That was a stream bed. That's got
8 gravel. Gravel. Water's going to flow through this
9 gravel a lot harder than it is in this bedrock area.

10 So by knowing where the Paleo channels
11 are, we can pinpoint wells and know that -- the wells
12 we want to monitor and the wells we want to extract
13 from.

14 You can see these two bridges here.
15 That's our bedrock high that Plant 4 sits on. That's
16 always interesting because, on this side groundwater
17 flows this way, and on the other side of the
18 building, water flows to the west.

19 Plant 4 being as large as it is and
20 built in 1941, '42, '43 time frame, during the war,
21 very quickly, it has lots of pipes; miles and miles
22 and miles of pipes, and unfortunately a lot of them
23 leak. And that's where we get a lot of our
24 groundwater flow. The pressure to push the
25 groundwater off is from the leaky pipes and obviously

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1 the little bit of rainfall you get here.

2 So again, that's -- these are where
3 our geologists -- that are very important to know
4 where all of this is.

5 Again, looking down even further, what
6 we want to protect is the Paluxy. Although it's not
7 used for drinking water under the plant, it is used
8 further off.

9 Right now, we have localized areas
10 where it's interesting to show you here is the
11 bedrock, which in a lot of places is 30 to 40 feet
12 deep -- thick. And it protects shallow groundwater
13 from going deeper.

14 In some areas it's missing or thin or
15 fractured, meaning groundwater from the top can get
16 lower. And so that's -- in the east parking lot,
17 where we have a lot of extraction wells to obviously
18 keep that from spreading and contain it.

19 And again, just different views that
20 we can look at to -- you have to have a conceptual
21 model of what you are doing so you know how to attack
22 it.

23 And again, this helps the EPA and the
24 regulators and all of the contractors hopefully kind
25 of agree on what the big picture looks like. And for

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1 Carswell and Plant 4, we need a big picture because
2 of the commingled plume we have with those Plant 4
3 and Carswell and all of the activities they are
4 doing.

5 Terrace means the -- the upper, right
6 below the surface. The Walnut, again, is the
7 bedrock, and the Paluxy is a drinking water aquifer.

8 And I believe this will be out in a
9 report in a couple of months and probably placed in
10 the admin record and obviously, you are all welcome
11 to review it and look at it.

12 And just again, that's our bedrock.
13 That's the groundwater divide. These are some of the
14 monitoring wells we have and extraction wells. These
15 happen to be Paluxy wells, which are the deeper ones.

16 This is probably a two-mile by
17 two-mile grid. And while it looks real pretty here,
18 when you are walking between these two wells, it's --
19 it's a long walk.

20 So while this makes it look like we
21 have a lot of wells, when you are out there -- that's
22 what contractors tell me: "I need more wells."

23 So I have got to decide, with the EPA
24 and Texas, the regulators, "Do I really need more
25 wells, or can I, you know, sample a different well

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1 close by and say, 'Hey, I think I got it covered.
2 Let's not spend \$10,000 for one more monitoring well
3 in the ground.'" .

4 So hopefully using this system and
5 making sure we look at this first before we go put an
6 extraction well or monitoring well in will save some
7 money.

8 Okay. So that was it for the
9 conceptual modeling.

10 Two more charts left, is just that
11 whenever a new technology comes out, I know that the
12 USGS is up on top of it, and we like to use it, too.

13 So my boss was at a briefing a couple
14 of years ago by the USGS, and they have a different
15 type of a radar that looks into the ground: Early
16 time electromagnetic visam [phonics].

17 I am not sure if you guys have used
18 it. Maybe it's just a USGS type of technology. But
19 my boss saw some really clear pictures of the
20 subsurface, and he wanted us to use it at Plant 4,
21 like a lot of things that look into the ground. This
22 is probably an old way to look at it. But this is
23 the new way.

24 By pulling it on a tractor in a wider
25 area. So we didn't want a whole lot of utilities in

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1 the way because a lot of Plant 4's plant fills have a
2 lot of rebar and metal stuff and fences. And any
3 time you have fences around this equipment, you get
4 some interferences.

5 So Carswell had a nice landfill that
6 we could test out the technology, and it turned out
7 it came in handy to check out by the Permeable
8 Reactive Barrier to see if one of the wells which was
9 reacting kind of funny, if anything was around it.
10 And we were able to use this technology over it, too.

11 And hopefully in the next couple of
12 months, we will see exactly how well that looked
13 under the ground. The site's already been closed.
14 It's had surveys done over before. It's got a cap on
15 it, so there is no obviously risk to anybody.

16 It presented a nice area that didn't
17 interfere with anybody to look at, so that was the
18 site that was chosen. And that's my update for Plant
19 4.

20 Unless there is any questions, I had
21 some back-up charts if anybody wanted to ask me about
22 our heating system or anything else we have done in
23 the past that you have done some briefings before.
24 So any questions from anybody? Otherwise, we'll turn
25 it over to Mike Dodyk.

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1 MR. DODYK: Okay. I am Mike Dodyk. I
2 work for AFCE, but I am the resident engineer here at
3 Carswell. I am the guy that makes things happen on
4 site. Day-to-day work with the contractors is what I
5 am involved with.

6 Give you a little history again: The
7 Environmental Restoration Program, Carswell was
8 closed in September 30th, 1993, and the majority of
9 the base was realigned as the Naval Air Station. And
10 again, a portion of it went to the Westworth
11 Redevelopment Authority.

12 Now, because we owned it way back
13 when, we are still responsible, the clean-up of that
14 contamination that -- that occurred before October
15 1st.

16 In compliance with the Resource
17 Conservation Recovery Act, we do a RCRA facility
18 assessment that was done in 1989. That's where they
19 went out and looked at and said, "Are there any
20 potential releases of contaminants?"

21 And this -- the RFA identified 87
22 sites on the base, on the Carswell property that
23 required investigation closer. These were
24 potentials. Things like landfills, fire training
25 areas, underground tanks that could possibly -- there

1 could have been releases.

2 We identified 68, what we call Solid
3 Waste Management Units and another 19 areas of
4 concern. And it doesn't show up very well on this
5 map. The sites are either in green, which indicate
6 the Solid Waste Management Units, and the red sites
7 are areas of concern.

8 So far, we have received closure; that
9 is, we have proven to the regulators that there have
10 been no releases from 78 of the 87 sites.
11 Consequently, we still have nine remaining. That's
12 my job at AFCE is to identify these sites, prove
13 there was no contamination or if there was a
14 contamination released, a danger to human health or
15 environment, that we remediate it.

16 Of these nine remaining sites, three
17 we plan on closing by the end of this year. That
18 shows 19, 20 and 21. And we had planned on closing
19 another five by next summer. And then AFC 1, which
20 will be closed later on that -- an operating system
21 to clean up.

22 To ensure the complete investigation
23 of source of contamination, again we have already
24 identified 89 sites. And we are getting another
25 look. Just like we said on the red site at the

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1 offsite weapons storage area: They had investigated
2 before. We are taking a new look at it.

3 We are taking a new look, doing a
4 historical research again for any releases. We're
5 looking at records searches of archival documents.
6 We're going anyplace where we find a history of this
7 base.

8 We are interviewing with Air Force
9 personnel who were stationed at Carswell. We are
10 going look at all of the old aerial photographs and
11 find historical data.

12 Now, one of the ways we're -- as far
13 as finding people who worked here, we are going to
14 publish an ad in the paper, and we're going to have a
15 1-800 number.

16 Now, I would like all of you people
17 who worked around here, we have copies of this. You
18 can take it home, put it up at the VFW hall. If you
19 know anybody else that had worked here and knows of
20 any potential releases, call this number, and then
21 we'll investigate it further.

22 Now, the field activities, present
23 operations, we constructed this groundwater
24 remediation system at the former base gas station.
25 There is a new one on site right now. We completed

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1 the system in June, and we started operation on the
2 10th of June.

3 We are also doing performance
4 monitoring of that permeable reactive wall; see how
5 well it's been operating. Results so far have been
6 very good.

7 We -- also something new as a
8 demonstration project: On the northern lobe -- you
9 remember there's three -- three lobes of plumes
10 migrating across the base. Reactive wall is taking
11 care of the southern plume. The middle plume staying
12 on base. There is a demonstration because there is a
13 narrow space where the plume -- as it migrates,
14 it's -- one is a very narrow spot up there.

15 We injected vegetable oil. Vegetable
16 oil contains carbon. We're using it as a carbon
17 source, and carbon reacts with the TCE and causes it
18 to break down and then because the carbon atoms
19 replace the chloride atoms, therefore, it becomes
20 CO₂.

21 This is the treatment -- AOC 1
22 Treatment System. This system here is extracting
23 water. It's pumping out of the ground. It's pumped
24 out of the ground. We have a pneumatic system by
25 area. We have bladder pumps that literally pump the

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1 water out of their six extraction wells.

2 Pumped in here, and this an area we
3 literally blow pump water down this chamber and we
4 blow air up and literally strip off the gasoline off
5 of the water, and the water is discharged to the City
6 of Fort Worth sewer system, and the concentrations of
7 gasoline go into the air at a very low rate.

8 The system has six groundwater
9 recovery wells, each approximately 33 feet deep down
10 into the water. Contaminated water is pumped through
11 the surface and passed through what we call the air
12 strip.

13 So far, the first 20 days of
14 operation, we have identified and we have treated
15 183,704 gallons of contaminated water. It's a very
16 low-rate operation where we are pumping six gallons a
17 minute right now. So far, .67 pounds of benzine and
18 3.3 pounds of total petroleum hydrocarbons, or what
19 we call TPH.

20 The Permeable Reactive Barrier, we
21 have talked about this before, was installed last
22 year; April, May of 2002, to remediate that plume
23 containing trichloroethylene. Groundwater sampling
24 at this reactive barrier we -- it's conducted every
25 three months.

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1 We measure that by taking samples
2 immediately upstream of the barrier, in the middle of
3 the barrier and downstream of the barrier. And we
4 found it successfully remediating the groundwater.
5 Is this where it now goes? Anything else or --

6 MS. ROCKFORD: It will go.

7 MR. DODYK: Okay.

8 This is the runway, and we are going
9 to zoom down into the contamination site. This here,
10 this line here is the reactive wall, and this shows
11 the intensity.

12 It shows how -- the higher
13 concentrations, you can see the concentrations there
14 are decreasing. As contamination goes through the
15 wall, it breaks down, and so the concentrations
16 that's in the groundwater downstream of the water --
17 this is the golf course area right here, and you can
18 see it starting to decline in value.

19 And we have -- the May results are our
20 latest results. This is another view of the system.
21 Again, you can see the concentration. Red, of course
22 is the highest so that the concentrations are
23 decreasing.

24 Okay. Upcoming field work in the
25 fall, we are going to continue the monitoring of that

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1 AOC 1 Treatment System. Because again, we just
2 started. We want to see how well it's working.
3 Hopefully, we will get good results on that.

4 Delineation of various compounds.
5 This is at Landfill 1. We are going to find out how
6 far is the contamination out from where the location
7 is in the landfill.

8 And we do have that some of the
9 cadmium was identified above what we call MCLs, so we
10 are going to have to do an excavation. We are going
11 to remove some of the soil. The cadmium is at a high
12 level.

13 This is at Landfill 1, which is along
14 the river, the Trinity River, downstream of the East
15 Gate.

16 We are also going to delineate or
17 identify the -- how far out the soil contamination
18 and sediment contamination stands. At SWMU 64, this
19 is the drainage outside by the East Gate.

20 All the storm water is leading to this
21 discharge channel. And so we're going to identify
22 that, and we'll be doing that this fall.

23 Documents under review, remember work
24 is not done until the paperwork is complete. Right
25 now currently we are redoing our RCRA facility

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1 investigation report at SWMU 49, which was a former
2 aircraft washing area, where they were washing
3 B-52's. We are reviewing that report that was
4 conducted by our consultants, HydroGeoLogic.

5 Currently, the regulators have two
6 documents: They have the RFI, the SWMUs 19, 20 and
7 21. We all combine them together. They're various
8 components of the former Fire Training Area No. 2.

9 We also have the final site
10 investigation for Building 1010, the former engine --
11 jet engine test stand. We do have these, what do you
12 call them? Executive summaries of those documents,
13 and their locations. If you want to see where they
14 are at and the brief summary of what these reports
15 say, you can pick them up on your way out.

16 Currently now, we are talking about
17 discussions -- we are having discussions with the
18 regulators. Our final report is the focus
19 feasibility study on the southern lobe of the TCE
20 plume.

21 And that's it. Any questions? Mr.
22 Sewell?

23 MR. SEWELL: Mike, could you run by
24 those -- run those -- those five Solid Waste
25 Management Units that you are planning on trying to

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1 have done by the end of June next year? I want to
2 get those numbers.

3 MR. DODYK: Okay.

4 MR. SEWELL: There we are.

5 MR. DODYK: Okay. Right there. The
6 thing about -- this entire thing is the summary. You
7 can pick them up, too. Don't have to take notes.
8 You can get this entire briefing.

9 But SMUs 28, which is Landfill 1; 49
10 is the wash rack; 54 and 55 are the East Gate and
11 storm water interceptor and storm drains. 66 is the
12 sanitary sewer, Chuck?

13 MR. PRINGLE: Right.

14 MR. DODYK: Assuming we get the money.

15 MALE SPEAKER: I just have a comment.
16 The Permeable Reactive Barrier has proven successful
17 to such an extent that Tinker Air Force Base in
18 Oklahoma City is also installing a Permeable Reactive
19 Barrier in the near future to control their TCE
20 plume.

21 So the Air Force, seeing the success
22 here at Carswell, is using the same remediation
23 technology at Tinker.

24 MR. DODYK: Is that under the main
25 assembly building or is that -- whereabouts?

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1 MALE SPEAKER: Yeah, on the western
2 plume, RCRA plume come out of the west. They have
3 been monitoring it for the last three or four years
4 and it just -- in the last three or four months, the
5 plume has gone offsite. So they are now having to
6 install the wall.

7 MR. DODYK: Okay. Are there any other
8 questions?

9 Okay. Maybe you couldn't see it in
10 the dark. This is that fact sheet, that 1-800
11 number. If you know of anybody, you might want to
12 take a couple of copies of these, like I said, to
13 post at the VFW halls, hand to some of your friends.
14 This ad will be run in the newspaper, also.

15 MR. WALTERS: Well, at this time, we
16 set up the next meeting. And based on my
17 contractors, we believe November 13th, which should
18 be the second Thursday of November, is a great time
19 to have another meeting. So I'll move that we have
20 the meeting and the RAB -- or the technical meetings
21 during the day and RAB at evening.

22 Hopefully, public can get all of their
23 friends to attend. And do you have any ideas for
24 what you would like to see briefings from us on? If
25 you don't know tonight, please let us know in the

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1 future, and we will give you an update. Yes, sir?

2 MALE SPEAKER: Is this the appropriate
3 time for questions?

4 MR. WALTERS: Yes. Yes. After we
5 agree with the November 13th meeting, we can start
6 into the open questions session. I see a good thumbs
7 up on the November 13th. Yes, sir.

8 MALE SPEAKER: I heard the term "the
9 project being closed" and with respect to the -- Mr.
10 Dodyk's presentation and particular sites, and in
11 respect to Mr. Pringle's presentation, I heard that
12 when you reached a certain point, the property would
13 be conveyed to the WRA.

14 There is one -- and you and I talked
15 about this. There is one small piece of property
16 east of -- I'm sorry -- west of 183 at the
17 intersection that's owned by private parties.

18 As this plume has withdrawn and the
19 levels of contamination have gone down, I am led to
20 believe that it is now below the levels that the
21 State requires remediation.

22 My question is -- and I bumped into --
23 every way I have gone, I have bumped into, talked to
24 somebody else. I want to talk to everybody at once.

25 Can somebody tell me who issues a

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1 closure letter on behalf of whomever it is that's
2 responsible for this TCE contamination being in the
3 groundwater that I can take to a title company that
4 says, "This property is not contaminated"? Where can
5 I get a closure letter from either the -- the U.S. --
6 RPQ?

7 MR. WALTERS: The answer to your
8 question, we get our closures from the EPA and TCQ
9 right? They deem a site has been closed and
10 available for -- you know, we tell the EPA that we
11 believe we have done this to the site and have it in
12 this condition. And then they, you know, kind of
13 certify that based on the conditions today --

14 MALE SPEAKER: Do you provide -- do
15 you provide the information to them --

16 MR. WALTERS: We do that for federal
17 property.

18 MALE SPEAKER: Beg pardon?

19 MR. WALTERS: We do it for federal
20 property. So for something that's offsite -- I won't
21 say we are lucky. We don't have the lawyers here
22 today, but normally we have a whole bunch of our
23 lawyers here who could answer that question.

24 MALE SPEAKER: Well, how does one go
25 about --

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1 MR. WALTERS: Private property the EPA
2 deals with where there are TCE plumes, and I know you
3 do federal, you know, facilities like ours. But what
4 about public people out there? What goes on with
5 them?

6 MALE SPEAKER: Well, you pose a very
7 difficult question, obviously, as you understand it.
8 But the property currently has no deed restrictions
9 in place to my knowledge.

10 MALE SPEAKER: It has a disclosure
11 requirement.

12 MALE SPEAKER: It has a disclosure
13 requirement. Okay.

14 MALE SPEAKER: State law requires me
15 as a property owner and a real estate person to
16 disclose this information.

17 MALE SPEAKER: Right.

18 MALE SPEAKER: The property across the
19 street had a spill, and got a closure letter on that
20 particular matter.

21 MALE SPEAKER: Right.

22 MALE SPEAKER: It was not this. It
23 was a separate one. And so I need to know who
24 initiates or how do I go to get the information to
25 take it to get this -- the letter closed?

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1 MALE SPEAKER: Being a CERCLA, a
2 plume, a plume that -- is this the plume that is
3 CERCLA that we are talking about?

4 MALE SPEAKER: Yes, sir.

5 MALE SPEAKER: Being a CERCLA plume,
6 the -- the CERCLA response or the road map that leads
7 to that closure, of course, is called the P report,
8 the preliminary close-out report. That report would
9 be prepared by the Air Force for review by the EPA.

10 Now, that P report would not be
11 prepared until not just that single piece of property
12 is remediated but the whole entire remediation system
13 is deemed to be operating and performing successfully
14 and functionally.

15 That OPS, Operating Performance
16 Successfully determination is still probably a couple
17 of years away before the Air Force could prepare the
18 preliminary close-out report, which they give to the
19 regulators to give a stamp of approval that would go
20 a long way in allaying the fears in your disclosure.

21 But the -- the way the CERCLA process
22 is, we don't look at individual tracks of land. We
23 look at the remediation technology and the record of
24 decision as it applies to the entire plume. So
25 that's the difficulty.

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1 Because you are not going to get EPA
2 to give you a preliminary close-out report until we
3 have an Operating Performing Successful statement
4 from the Air Force. Their remediation system is in
5 place and performing successfully.

6 DR. WIREMAN: And there would have to
7 be like an interim report like a finding of
8 suitability for transfer that would, you know,
9 address something like that?

10 MALE SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)

11 DR. WIREMAN: Right. I mean, I have
12 never heard of the government doing it for off-base,
13 but they have done it for on-base portions. An EPA
14 regulator community, the way we looked at it is the
15 close-out report would not be prepared until it
16 addresses the entire plume independent of the
17 property. You know, Air Force property versus
18 private property or whatever.

19 Now --

20 MR. WALTERS: As a private citizen,
21 though, to show it's below MCLs, even though it's not
22 a drinking water aquifer --

23 MALE SPEAKER: Well, the EPA would do
24 is -- we could provide you with health assessments
25 through ATSCR, but -- the disclosure that the

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1 contamination is what it is: One -- one PPB of TCE,
2 which is below the MCL 5, and we could have a public
3 health consultation given to an -- you know, an
4 entity that could use that to allay the fears to the
5 purchaser.

6 But that doesn't give it a stamp of
7 protection of liability.

8 MR. PRINGLE: That is a question going
9 on with what you are saying. I talked with Mark
10 Weaver at TCEQ. He said, you know, that you can
11 actually volunteer for a clean-up program. This is
12 under TCEQ.

13 And based upon that, you can get a
14 Certificate of Innocence. And that shows that, you
15 know, what contamination is on your land is not your
16 responsibility; it's somebody else's responsibility.

17 And based on what I know, which is not
18 a whole lot, I think that might be the best way for
19 you to go. Because going through that, you get your
20 Certificate of Innocence which says, you know, "We,
21 the Air Force, are responsible for that clean-up,"
22 and that would give you -- if I understand it
23 correctly, your land, that kind of free feeling that
24 it's been excluded, so to speak, from at least this.

25 It still says that, "We, the Air

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1 Force, are responsible for clean up the TCE plume,
2 which we're working on and eventually we will get to
3 the OPS and all that." But like Robert said, that's
4 sometime in the future.

5 But I am thinking, again, talking to
6 Mark Weaver and Tim shaking his head a little bit,
7 that's probably the best way for you to go.

8 MALE SPEAKER: So Tim, do you all --
9 we can make application to you?

10 MR. SEWELL: There is information for
11 this program that Chuck has mentioned. It's called
12 the Innocent Landowner Program.

13 MALE SPEAKER: Okay.

14 MR. SEWELL: And we have quite a bit
15 of information on our TCEQ website.

16 MALE SPEAKER: I have this card to
17 give you.

18 MR. SEWELL: Let me see if my website
19 is on there. If you will give me a call, I will get
20 you the web address. I don't have anything on it
21 right now. I don't have anything with me right now
22 that's got that.

23 MR. PRINGLE: Again, this, I would
24 feel that you would have to coordinate that with the
25 EPA folks, too. I think, with TCE taking the lead on

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1 this, so to speak, to get a Certificate of Innocence,
2 that -- I don't want to speak for you guys.

3 MR. BENNETT: No, that's correct. We
4 would defer to the State of Texas on a -- a matter
5 like that. Again, not speaking for an attorney. We
6 would likely acknowledge that. We try always to
7 defer to the State of Texas under their regulatory
8 authorities.

9 MALE SPEAKER: Could I get your card?

10 MALE SPEAKER: Sure.

11 MR. WALTERS: Any other questions?
12 I've got a question for the City. You have like your
13 own sediment sampling program and water quality
14 assessment and even fish tissue analysis. How do we
15 share that with our RAB people because also, they are
16 interested?

17 MALE SPEAKER: Usually the person
18 there to talk to is Clarence Reed. He is over the
19 water quality group for now. I can give you a
20 business card and you can give me a call, and I can
21 get you that.

22 He is over that entire group. He can
23 tell you exactly what's going on and who is doing
24 what and so forth.

25 MR. WALTERS: Am I understanding you

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1 are going to do additional fish tissue sample?

2 MALE SPEAKER: I -- I have no idea. I
3 am not really involved in that group.

4 MR. WALTERS: Chuck?

5 MR. PRINGLE: Question. Do we still
6 have our website?

7 MS. ROCKFORD: Yes.

8 MR. DODYK: Is that information
9 something we can put on there and anybody could go in
10 and get that information as to who is responsible for
11 what and that type of thing?

12 The other thing I am thinking, too,
13 is -- and I don't know if everybody is aware of it,
14 but the administrative record we have referred to
15 is -- you know, reports that we have done that are
16 put over at the library. They are also on a website.

17 If we could put that on the website,
18 and then if you are interested in any site, any
19 report, you can go in there and type "Carswell Air
20 Force Base," and it will show you a report you can
21 read so you can do it from the safety of your home,
22 so to speak.

23 MALE SPEAKER: What's the address
24 there, that web address?

25 MALE SPEAKER: Go to the AFCE website:

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1 www.afce.el. And from there, you will go --

2 MR. WALTERS: Type in "Carswell."

3 MALE SPEAKER: Type in "Carswell" and
4 find it, yes.

5 MS. ROCKFORD: It's actually -- it's
6 on the -- it's on the back of the fact sheet, if you
7 picked up this document. All point of contacts are
8 here. Chuck's phone number, Mike's phone number,
9 George's phone number and the website. So this the
10 fact sheet.

11 MALE SPEAKER: So you can go to the
12 AFCE website, punch in "Carswell," and it will bring
13 up to the website --

14 MR. DODYK: The whole address.

15 MR. WALTERS: Areas of separation, you
16 can find it. Well, any other public at this meeting
17 that want to be the RAB co-chair?

18 MR. DODYK: Don't all volunteer all at
19 once.

20 MR. WALTERS: We'll hit you up at the
21 next meeting. Any other questions before we let
22 y'all go, Chuck?

23 MR. PRINGLE: Just as a suggestion,
24 Mike, you might want to try and go through co-chair
25 until we get a more official one.

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1 MR. WALTERS: I am probably going to
2 rotate this to you guys next time.

3 MALE SPEAKER: Nice try, Chuck.

4 MR. PRINGLE: Well, I am thinking, you
5 know, for tenure purposes.

6 MR. WALTERS: Well, hopefully
7 everybody got some good information tonight, and we
8 are going to stick around.

9 Anybody have any question you don't
10 want to talk to us about in front of everybody,
11 please come up and talk to us. Look at our plume
12 map, ask questions. And our next meeting's -- we
13 will see you at the next RAB or talk to you on the
14 phone.

15 (Meeting adjourned at 7:37 p.m.)

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1 STATE OF TEXAS
2 COUNTY OF TARRANT

3
4 I, Suzanne Small, Certified Shorthand Reporter
5 in and for the State of Texas hereby certify that the
6 above and foregoing pages numbered 1 through 84
7 constitute a full, true and correct transcription of
8 my stenographic notes from the above-mentioned
9 Restoration Advisory Board meeting held on August 21,
10 2003.

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